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COMPILATION

OF

PHILIPPINE INSURGENT RECORDS.

I.—TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE OF EMILIO AGUINALDO,
JULY 15, 1898, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1899,
ANNOTATED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

SIR: The telegrams, translations of which from the originals follow, were addressed to Emilio Aguinaldo by officers of the insurgent forces and officials of the so-called revolutionary and republican governments in the Philippines. In many cases they have the answers indorsed upon the back or face of the telegrams. These papers are written in Spanish except when another language is given in the accompanying notes. The translation is as literal as has been found possible. The originals were written by men who were not accustomed to writing telegrams and many of them not even to the use of the Spanish language. I am sufficiently acquainted with the handwriting of the leaders of the insurgents to be able to ascribe to the proper writer the drafts of the proposed answers. Many of these telegrams were wholly or partly in a cipher, simply devised and the more easily deciphered, as in many instances the receiver or sender had carelessly indorsed his translation in juxtaposition to the original. A brief study of these interlineations showed that the cipher was effected by the transposition of letters. Thus *a* in the original was represented by *i* in the cipher, *e* by *o*, *r* by *g*, *p* by *b*, etc., and vice versa. The resulting dispatch, while very different in appearance from the original, could hardly be considered an effective concealment.

In order not to encumber the footnotes too heavily, much important explanatory matter has been omitted. It is suggested that frequent reference to General Otis's report and to Senate Documents 62 and 208, and to the recent testimony before the Senate Philippines Committee, will be of great value in following the trend of the narrative.

These telegrams were found by me while in charge of the division of military information, adjutant-general's office, Division of the Philippines, among a mass of papers captured from the so-called insurgent government. I do not suppose that they are by any means all the telegrams received by Aguinaldo between June, 1898, and March, 1899. They are merely papers which have survived the vicissitudes of warfare and the series must necessarily be incomplete, but they show, to me at least, that Aguinaldo relied much on the opinion and

advice of other men; that there was serious opposition to his government even in Luzon; that it had been fully determined to attack Americans in Manila upon a favorable opportunity, and that in the event of the success of this attack the so-called insurgent government would not have continued even to call itself a republic. A republic does not award titles of nobility.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. M. TAYLOR,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1903.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Chief of Bureau.

HISTORICAL NOTE TO DISPATCHES OF EMILIO AGUINALDO.

On the 1st of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey, with the squadron under his command, destroyed the Spanish fleet and secured control of the bay and harbor of Manila and the arsenal at Cavite. On the 19th Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader of the former insurrection in the island of Luzon against Spanish dominion, was brought into the islands by a United States ship and installed at Cavite. He immediately gathered together the elements of the former revolution and soon had Manila hemmed in by land. On the 23d of June he proclaimed his government over the Philippine Archipelago.

On the 30th of June the first detachment of the United States land forces arrived, under command of General Anderson. He disembarked at Cavite. Aguinaldo moved the headquarters of his government to Bacoar, a small town between Manila and Cavite on the bay. On the 15th of July, in order to establish a base for future operations against the city, a portion of the First California was landed at a point some 5 miles to the south of and in the rear of the insurgent line circumscribing Manila, where they were followed by later reinforcements as they arrived, under command of General Greene. On the 29th of July General Greene effected the insurgent evacuation of the portion of their lines adjacent to the bay in his front, which was thereupon occupied by our troops. General Merritt had arrived with reinforcements on the 25th, and assumed command. General MacArthur brought the remainder of the expedition, arriving on the 30th of July.

Manila was attacked from the south by the brigades of MacArthur and Greene and capitulated to General Merritt on the 13th of August. The insurgent forces entered Manila with our troops and actively held joint occupation with them over a considerable part of the southern portion of the city. On the next day the peace protocol between Spain and the United States was signed at Washington, one of its articles granting to the United States the control of Manila bay, harbor, and city.

Aguinaldo presented to the American general his contention of the right of his troops to a joint occupation of the city, which he based upon their alleged assistance in its capture. When this request had been forwarded the Washington Government returned answer that

there should be no *joint* occupation of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila. Aguinaldo thereupon agreed to withdraw his troops to a position without and surrounding the city, requesting that should Manila be given back to the Spaniards they be replaced in their former positions. On the 29th of August General Otis succeeded General Merritt. The insurgents evacuated the city on September 15.

Questions of dispute began constantly to arise with the insurgent leader, the first being the exact line of demarcation between the American and Philippine lines. It was a question whether certain suburbs were or were not a portion of the territory described in the protocol as the *city of Manila*. There were individual instances of friction between insurgents and Americans in the city, and especially at disputed portions of the lines. On Dec. 10, '98, after two months of negotiation, the treaty of Paris was signed. The element in the insurrection friendly to America, or capable of appreciating the uselessness of resisting our power, left the government. Mabini, bitterly opposed to anything but absolute independence, secured control.

An attack on the United States forces was planned which should annihilate the little army in Manila, and delegations were appointed to secure the interference of foreign powers. The protecting cloak of *pretense* of friendliness to the United States was to be kept up until the last. While commissioners were appointed to negotiate with General Otis, secret societies were organized in Manila pledged to obey orders of the most barbarous character to kill and burn. The attack from without and the attack from within was to be on a set day and hour. The strained situation could not last. The spark was applied, either inadvertently or by design, on the 4th of February by an insurgent, willfully transgressing upon what, by their own admission, was within the agreed limits of the holding of the American troops. Hostilities resulted and the war was an accomplished fact.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY E. AGUINALDO, 1898-99.

To the Dictator, Bacoar, from General Noriel,¹ Pineda,² 15 July, '98, 8.15 a. m.: Urgent. Received a telegram from the captain adjutant,³ who is in Parañaque,⁴ of the following tenor: "I inform your excellency that two *cascos* of armed Americans have arrived at this point. I await orders from Your Excellency." Which I hasten to communicate to Your Excellency for the proper action.

The Dictator, Bacoar, from Captain Torres, Parañaque, 15 July, 1898, 3 p. m.: I report to Your Excellency that the American troops have already set out for the purpose of camping in the neighborhood of our trenches, as I am informed.

The Dictator, Bacoar, from Arevalo,³ Parañaque, 15 July, 11.14 a. m.: Lieutenant-Colonel Duboce⁵ with three hundred men waiting for more troops from Cavite, and also orders, but not to attack.

Dictator, Bacoar, from Governor⁶ of Cavite, 21 July, 1898, 2.35 p. m.: Most urgent. I wish to know the number of American prisoners, as they now ask that they be delivered, and if you have a receipt or list of the total. I am expecting the Admiral's secretary here to-day.

(Indorsed in Tagalog in E. Aguinaldo's handwriting:) Eulalio and Cosme Encarnation know the number of prisoners. They are in a separate house. All the Filipinos were set free by Admiral Dewey at Legarda's⁷ request. There are no receipts.

¹General Noriel in command of insurgents south of Manila. See note 3.

²Pineda—just without the city of Manila to the southward, more generally called by Spaniards and Americans *Pasay*.

³"Captain Arevalo, Noriel's adjutant, who is a dentist, having learned his profession from an American, who also taught him very good English. He has always professed great partiality for Americans, and it is thought has impressed this partiality upon his chief, Noriel, who on this account has been not only perfectly willing but strongly desirous of doing anything the Americans wished." Report of Maj. J. Franklin Bell to General Merritt, August 29, 1898.

⁴Between Manila and Bacoar.

⁵Lieutenant-colonel, California Volunteers.

⁶Emiliano Riego de Dios, resident of Inus, Cavite province, one of the leaders of the first insurrection, and later its emissary to Japan.

⁷Benito Legarda, a wealthy Manila capitalist, who served later as vice-president of the insurgent congress, left the insurrection on the issue of hostilities with the United States; now a member of the United States Philippine Commission, Manila, P. I.

President of the Revolution, Bacoar, from Governor of Cavite, Cavite, July 26th, 1898, 8.25 a. m.: General Merritt arrived yesterday. I desire to know from your excellency if it is advisable that I go and greet him and what your excellency thinks proper that I say to him. I await a reply.

(Indorsed in handwriting of E. Aguinaldo, in Spanish:) Received; tell me if said general has sent a notice of his arrival. Aguinaldo. July 26, 1898.

President, Bacoar, from Arevalo, Parañaque, 29 July, '98, 7.8 a. m.: In conference with General Greene I asked for an official letter, a copy of which I send you [what follows is in English in original]: "Headquarters 2nd Brigade, U. S. Expeditionary Forces, Camp Dewey,⁸ near Manila, July 29th, 1898. El Señor Noriel, General de Brigade. Sir: In pursuance of our conversation of yesterday and the message which Captain Arevalo brought to me during the night, I beg to inform you that my troops will occupy the intrenchments between the Camino Real⁹ and the beach, leaving camp for that purpose at 8.00 o'clock this morning. I will be obliged if you will give the necessary orders for the withdrawal of your men. Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. V. Greene, brigadier-general, commanding."¹⁰

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from the Governor of Cavite, 30 July, '98, 10.30 a. m.: Most urgent. Two adjutants of General Merritt came to ask for launches for their use:

⁸ Between Parañaque and Pineda.

⁹ Road between Manila and Cavite, parallel to the beach and from a mile to one-half mile distant.

¹⁰ These troops (insurgents) had obtained positions of investment opposite to the Spanish line of detached works throughout their entire extent; and on the particular road called the "Calle Real," passing along the front of General Greene's brigade camp and running through Malate to Manila, the insurgents had established an earthwork or trench within 800 yards of the powder-magazine fort. They also occupied as well the road to the right, leading from the village of Pasay, and the approach by the beach was also in their possession. This anomalous state of affairs, namely, having a line of quasi-hostile native troops between our forces and the Spanish position, was, of course, very objectionable, but it was difficult to deal with, owing to the peculiar condition of our relations with the insurgents. it will be seen that the difficulty in gaining an avenue of approach to the Spanish line lay in the fact of my disinclination to ask General Aguinaldo to withdraw from the beach and the "Calle Real," so that Greene could move forward. This was overcome by instructions to General Greene to arrange, if possible, with the insurgent brigade commander in his immediate vicinity to move to the right and allow the American forces unobstructed control of the roads in their immediate front. No objection was made, and accordingly General Greene's brigade threw forward a heavy outpost line on the "Calle Real" and the beach and constructed a trench, in which a portion of the guns of the Utah batteries was placed.—[Major General Merritt.]

await a reply by two p. m. They will pay for them. Also ask that the telegraph station be turned over to them; they will pay for the apparatus. They also want four carromatas for fourteen days, with good horses and drivers.

(Indorsed in handwriting of E. Aguinaldo:) Answer. Say that they can have the two launches and the carromatas, but must specify where they want them and when, and ask them to finish with them as soon as possible, as we have constant need for them. As for the telegraph station, if they want to take it, placing their own employees there, or whether they only want us to permit the sending of their communications. Also ask whether they limit themselves to communications from here to Manila or whether they want to communicate with other provinces as well. Bacoor, 30 July, 1898. (Signed) The Secretary of War.¹¹

President R. G., Bacoor, from Gen. Noriel, Pineda, July 30, 12.10 p. m.: I inform your excellency that some commissioners of the American admiral are making investigations in the region around Pasay as to the wishes and opinion of the people as to the government. To-day I received a statement from some, giving the answer: "Free government under American protectorate [copy mutilated, two or three words missing here ¹²] the President."

President. Bacoor, from Governor, Cavite, July 31, 12.30 p. m.: Americans offer to pay cost coal and personnel for launch. They wish to know at what price we will rent said vessel, and what pay or wages we would stipulate they pay the crew. They further offer to repair launches we have in dry dock.

(Indorsed in Mabini's¹³ handwriting:) Governor, Cavite Plaza: Tell the Americans that we are very anxious to furnish them launches, but as we have great need of them we can only put them at their service for very short time. If question of few hours, not necessary for them to pay. Thank them for their willingness to repair those we have in dock. 1st Aug., '98.

President Revolutionary Government, Bacoor, from Llanera,¹⁴ San Isidro, August 7th, '98, 6 p. m.: Having reported to your excellency

¹¹ Baldomero Aguinaldo, a cousin of Emilio, held this office.

¹² "The President" means Aguinaldo. Perhaps the words missing are "as suggested by" or "with the approval of."

¹³ Apollinario Mabini, the secretary of state. At this time he was, next to Aguinaldo, the most powerful man in the revolution, "who in fact *was* the government." Gen. Otis's report, 1899. Now in Guam.

¹⁴ Mariano Llanera, lieutenant-general of this and of the former insurrection. At present in Guam. He was at this time in command of Northern Luzon, with headquarters at San Isidro, the capital of Nueva Ecija.

the fall of San Fernando Union,¹⁵ I again report to your excellency in regard to the force and ordnance captured. List thereof will be mailed. 378 arms, including Mauser, Remingtons, revolvers and sabers, 2 cannon of small caliber, ammunition 2,600 Mauser, 17,000 Remington, 100 carbine, and 50 revolver. I have the honor to salute your excellency and place myself at your disposition.

Don Emilio Aguinaldo, Cavite Viejo, from Sandico,¹⁶ Cavite, 8 Aug., '98, 10.50 a. m.: Received telegram at half past ten. Tell Japanese captain will arrive there at one.

President Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from Pio Del Pilar,¹⁷ San Pedro Macati,¹⁸ 10 Aug., 98, 10 a. m.: Information received that 10,000 German soldiers disembarked in Subig to aid the Spaniards and to seize the country from us. Request you to tell me confidentially what our situation is. These things dishearten us and we have no cartridges. If we had cartridges, would by this time have entered Santa Ana, but in spite of this we are close to the Spanish battery. I hope you will attend to this.—Pilar.

President, Bacoar, from Pio Del Pilar, San Pedro Macati, 10 Aug., 98, 6.30 p. m.—urgent [original in cipher]: Major Acebedo writes that the Spaniards are about to surrender because they want to turn over the place; the Americans want them to leave only the batteries and say that they will station themselves in said batteries. It appears that they want to deceive us; they do not want to give us arms, and if they do not give us arms we shall attack them and drive them out. I await your reply.

†

President, Bacoar, from General Pio Del Pilar, San Pedro Macati, 10 Aug., 98, 8.40 p. m.—urgent [original in Tagalog]: I would wish to have put at my disposal, if you see fit, the launches Covadonga, Nueva Yor, and Suerte to attack and take the gunboat Otalora as they say she carries much money.

¹⁵ A town on the northwest coast of Luzon.

¹⁶ Confidential agent of Aguinaldo; in the employ of General Anderson as interpreter; he spoke English; was one of the few Filipinos who did. Later secretary of interior.

¹⁷ Insurgent general, and one who for his outrages and viciousness has the worst possible name. Captured in the environs of Manila in 1900 and now in Guam.

¹⁸ Just without Manila to the southeast. At this time Pio del Pilar's command extended to meet that of Noriel, at Pineda. (See map.) Later Cailles had jurisdiction at Singalon, between these two.

To the President, Bacoar, from General Pio, San Pedro Macati, Aug. 11th, '98, 4.30 p. m. [original in Tagalog]: In reply to your question about the Germans I can not give you a satisfactory answer because it is a rumor or report received by me of which I inform you.

To the President Rev. Govt., Bacoar, from Gen. Noriel, Parañaque, 12 Aug., '98, 6.12 a. m.: All of your orders have been obeyed.

President, from Gov. Cavite, 12 Aug., 2.30 p.m.: At this moment the American interpreter, Mr. Wools,¹⁹ has informed me that Manila has surrendered to Americans and that they will take possession tomorrow and that the chaplain of the ship²⁰ asks that we permit all the friars to go aboard and all go to Hongkong.

Secretary of War, Bacoar, from Gen. Noriel, Parañaque, 12 Aug., '98, 10.52 a. m.: There are no cartridges here. To-morrow I shall send a messenger there to get some.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Mabini, signed by E. Aguinaldo.) Copy: Gen. Riego, Cavite: Have just received a note from Gen. Anderson saying to me he does not permit my troops to enter Manila without permission from the American commander on this side of the Pasig River. They will be under his fire.²¹ Go with Señor Buencamino²² and ask for an explanation, in writing if possible, as to the motive for said note, without losing a moment. August 13, '98. E. A.

[The following cipher message is in such shape as to be almost undecipherable. With a slight allowance for telegraphic and transcription errors the dispatch would read as below. As may be seen by his reply, Aguinaldo apparently construes *Napotas* (cipher word not found elsewhere) to mean *American*.]

¹⁹ Possibly Woolfe?

²⁰ Perhaps the chaplain of the *Olympia*, who was a Roman Catholic.

²¹ Extract from General Anderson in *North American Review*: February, 1900. "About 9 on evening of August 12, I received from General Merritt an order to notify Aguinaldo to forbid the Filipino insurgents under his command from entering Manila. This notification was delivered to him at 20 minutes past 10 that night."

"Manila, P. I., Aug. 13, 1898. General Aguinaldo, general in chief, Filipino forces: Serious trouble threatening between our forces. Try and prevent it. Your forces should not force themselves into the city until we have received the full surrender. Then we will negotiate with you. Anderson." [From Senate Doc. 208. See other telegrams between Americans and insurgents in that document.]

²² Felipe Buencamino, who had just joined the insurrection, and later to become one of its most powerful elements and to succeed Mabini as secretary of state, is now a member of the Philippine Civil Service Board under the U. S. government. On first joining the insurrection he was given the title of director of justice.

President, Bacoar, from General Pantaleon,²³ Caloocan, Aug. 12, '98, 11.35 a. m.: There is about to be a conflict between the Bulacan troops and the *Napotas* people. Urge taking determination by government before it is effected.

(Indorsed in Aguinaldo's handwriting:) Have been unable to make out your telegram. We must avoid conflicts with the Americans by every means possible. As to whatever is not in your jurisdiction you should consult me. But be on the alert always. Bacoar, August 13th, '98, 9.30 a. m. Aguinaldo.

President, Bacoar, from General Ricarte,²⁴ Pineda, 12 Aug., '98, 11.15 p. m.: Most urgent [original in Tagalog]: Have received the telegram from your honorable person regarding attack at four o'clock in the morning, although we will make the attack anyway. I have directed Gen. Pio Del Pilar begin firing cannon at the hour set. At the present time we are making preparations and will also give orders to the chiefs of the columns.

President, Bacoar, from General Ricarte, Pineda, 13 Aug., 98. 10.22 a. m.—most urgent: American troops in the rear of our trenches Ma-bolo²⁵ and San Jose²⁵ warn us that they will fire on us when the time comes. Impossible to remain there without disagreeing with them. Since 5 o'clock this morning we have been furiously attacking. Americans firing incessantly, Spaniards silent. No losses yet.

President Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from Buencamino, Cavite, 13 Aug., 98, 10.30 a. m.: Request you to tell me whether the explanation must be demanded from General Anderson himself.

(Indorsed in Aguinaldo's handwriting:) Telegram received. You will demand an explanation from General Anderson. Bacoar, 13 Aug., '98. Aguinaldo.)

President Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from the Governor of Cavite, August 13th, 1898, 11.05 a. m.: Most urgent. Araneta²⁶ and

²³ Pantaleon Garcia, later the chief of staff of the army, at this time in command at Caloocan.

²⁴ Artemio Ricarte, captain general of the former insurrection, one of the most prominent of the insurgent military men, was at this time, Aug., 1898, in command of entire insurgent army about Manila and the head of pseudo government of that province. The failure of the insurgent attack on February 4-5 greatly impaired his prestige, which he endeavored subsequently to reestablish by attempts at massacre and burning, instigated by conspiracy within the city. He was caught within the city of Manila in 1900, refused to take the oath, and is now in Guam.

²⁵ Small hamlets between Pineda and Singalon, on the outskirts of Manila.

²⁶ Gregorio Araneta, a young lawyer of considerable reputation; he left the insurrection on the war issue. Was appointed a member of the provisional supreme court instituted by General Otis, is now solicitor-general of the archipelago under United States civil government.

Buencamino having been consulted in regard to your telegram of to-day, they confirm capitulation, and in regard to the telegraphic note of General Anderson they are of the opinion, first, that we should continue hostilities while we ask for an explanation; second, that explanation should be in following terms: Inquire reason for note and ask why our troops are not to enter Manila without permission of the American commander; third, in case the (terms of?) capitulation is given as the reason, to answer that we do not suspend our attempt to enter Manila. Its capitulation is not favorable to our independence. General Anderson is not here. General Merritt is probably in Manila. Only Admiral Dewey is in the bay. We ask authorization to express our explanation in the proposed terms and to have a conference with Admiral Dewey in order to have our claims reach General Merritt.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Mabini, signed by E. Aguinaldo:) I authorize every assertion of right, but state that we believe that we have the right to enter Manila without permission as we have a part in the surrender of the Spaniards. They would not have surrendered if our troops had not cut off their retreat to the interior. Besides but for us the landing of troops would have cost them much blood. Obtain an answer as soon as possible in order to lay a protest before the consuls in case it is necessary. Bacoor, 13th Aug., '98. Aguinaldo.

President, Bacoor, from General Ricarte, Pineda, 13th Aug., '98, 1.30 p. m.: 2nd Noveleta,²⁷ 1st Salinas, 5th Malabon camped in view of Singalon. Americans wish to put us out. Give directions.

President, Bacoor, from Governor, Cavite, 13th August, 3.40 p. m.: We congratulate you, our glorious army, the government, and especially the secretary of war. May God continue to favor you in the holy cause of defending our independence. Buencamino suggests that you create a board of ranking officers to determine difficult points in our internal and international affairs. He also suggests that should repeat orders against looting, robbery, and other excesses—placing guards at the street corners. A brother in law of Señor Icaza, an Englishman, suggests . . . [Last sheet missing in original.]

President, Bacoor, from Governor, Cavite, August 13th, 2.15 p. m.: At this moment the bombardment of Manila is taking place, and we are not able to see even the shadow of an American general. In such a situation Buencamino advises go ahead with our attack. Half an

²⁷ This and the names which follow are battalions of the Philippine army, named from towns in which they were recruited.

hour ago I sent Araneta to you for a conference. Luna²⁸ and Genato will accompany Araneta to offer their services in the trenches to advise our generals. Such is my loyal opinion. Felipe Buencamino.

President, Bacoor, from General Ricarte, Pineda, August 13th, '98, 4 p. m.: Most urgent. At this moment a lieutenant of infantry leaves to inform you, as an eye-witness, of the extraordinary events of this morning.

Secretary of War, Bacoor, from the Governor, Cavite, Aug. 13, '98, 4.45 p. m.: Students of military academy and their director spontaneously appear before me in a large patriotic demonstration, asking me to send the government through your excellency their enthusiasm at receiving news of the occupation of the suburbs of Manila by our troops. I congratulate the government and your excellency with the cry of Viva Filipinas and its army.

President, Bacoor, from Artillery Commandant, Cavite, 13th Aug., 7.10 p. m.: Captain, official and other classes congratulate your excellency on the taking of the suburbs of Manila.

President, Bacoor, from the Governor, Cavite, Aug. 14th, 6.08 a. m.: Urgent: General Anderson is not here. I want to know whether Sandico shall go there with F. Buencamino.

President, Bacoor, from Gen. Pio Del Pilar, San P. Macati, 14 Aug., 10.30 a. m.: Most urgent. Ask send general to arrange avoid conflict which is probable. Our troops have already erected trenches.

²⁹, Pineda, from the President, Bacoor, August 14th, '98, 10.50 a. m.: Ask General Merritt if Spaniards will remain in Manila. In affirmative case state that we surrounded Manila and cooperated with them in driving them out, and if they maintain them they work against us. If they insist protest against their conduct before consuls as breach of amity notwithstanding assurances given.

President Republic, Bacoor, from the Diplomatic Commission,³⁰ Pineda, 14 Aug., '98, 8.47 p. m.: A conference took place with the

²⁸ Antonio Luna, the soldier of the insurrection. Afterwards practically in command of the army, with title of Director of War. He became so powerful as to be a rival of Aguinaldo, by whose orders (?) he was killed in the summer of 1899.

²⁹ Address torn from telegram—from context probably to Buencamino, Sandico or other member of diplomatic commission.

³⁰ Buencamino, Legarda, Araneta, and Sandico.

“Bacoor, August 14, 1898. General Anderson, Manila. Dear General: Not being able to leave government, have conferred special powers to Buencamino, Araneta, and others, who left here for you at 8 o'clock this morning. E. Aguinaldo.”—[Senate Doc. 208.]

Generals, first Anderson and then Merritt.³¹ They hold that in the first place Manila and its suburbs can not be occupied by the two forces, but by them alone, as they are afraid of conflicts between the Spaniards and Filipinos. We assured them that our forces would not cause conflict and then that they should give us a map showing what they consider Manila and its suburbs to be. Concerning civil affairs, they say that they will appoint Americans, although for the present they will respect the status of the Spanish officials. We state that would create a grave danger of conflict. General Merritt said that they had come to fight the Spaniards, and as for the future destiny of the country he could make neither promises nor agreements, since he had no instructions from his Government. He regrets that your excellency did not call on him when he arrived. We answer excusing you on the ground of illness and that General Riego and I called on him in your name. He also said that we must permit foodsellers to enter the city and that we must set at work the pumps at the Santolon Water Works. We prepare this telegram in the evening because in view of the difficulties of the road we shall return tomorrow. Buencamino thinks we should continue negotiations with Merritt.

(Indorsement in handwriting of Mabini, except date, which is in that of Aguinaldo.) Ask General Merritt if the Spaniards will remain in Manila. If he says yes, put it clearly before him that we besieged Manila and cooperated with them to expel them, and if they keep them there they work against us. If they insist, protest against their conduct to the consuls [since they have not behaved as friends, notwithstanding their protestations of friendship³²] as showing a want of friendship in spite of assurance given. 14 August, '98.

President, Bacoar, from General Pilar,³³ Caloocan, 15th Aug., 1898, 8.5 a. m.: Most urgent. At 5.30 yesterday afternoon the enemy abandoned their trenches after a little firing on our advanced lines. To-day at tramway station in Tondo arranged military line to prevent entry of Manila people avoiding stupid disagreements with the American military lines on Pasco Azcarraga which might have fatal consequences. Tondo Church occupied by Americans. At this

³¹ "Stated they were authorized to order the withdrawal of their troops if we would promise to reinstate them in their present position on our making peace with Spain."—General Anderson.

³² Portion in brackets was stricken out and clause next given substituted.

³³ This was Lieut. Col., afterwards General, Gregorio Del Pilar, a young man of good family, who was killed in the fight at Tilad Pass while commanding Aguinaldo's rear guard. He is no relation of and must not be confused with General Pio, who took the name of Del Pilar.

moment, nine o'clock in the morning, I have just received your telegram of yesterday, No. 746.

To the President, Bacoar, from General Ricarte, Pineda, 15th Aug., 12, noon, 1898: Chief of 3d zone of Manila³⁴ tells me in telegram to-day: "Report to your excellency that yesterday afternoon after an hour's heavy fire the enemy abandoned their positions, pursued by our troops to Santa Mesa for the purpose of hoisting our flag at that point, but the Americans disarmed 143 soldiers, some of whom were of the command of Apolonio Ocampo, and took the revolvers and sabers of the officers as well. Call to your attention that the Americans have not yet put up their flag in that place. I ordered my other soldiers to hold the position taken by the enemy." Waiting your excellency's instructions transmitted by our president, I transmit to him the foregoing, for the proper ends, and must state to your excellency that according to Col. S. Miguel the said arms will³⁵ be returned until a new order.

To the President, Bacoar, from Gen. Ricarte, Pineda, 15th Aug., 1898, 12.45 p. m.: According to the report of Don Manuel Genato, jr., who came from Manila to-day, all the veteranos³⁶ and volunteers are already disarmed.

President Bacoar from Gen. Ricarte, Pineda, Aug. 16, '98, 10.26 p. m.: Most urgent. Our troops have not moved from Ermita,³⁷ San Marcelino, Paco, because Americans do not let us. Our people can now go to Santa Cruz,³⁷ Quiapo, Binondo, Tondo, but they must be unarmed. Soldiers are located in Malate and Ermita Conventos, Agricultural School, the Luneta—on the side of the two large guns³⁸—the Exposition Building, San Marcelino Cockpit, town hall in Paco. General Noriel ceded the observatory to the Americans this morning. The Spaniards and the civil guard still keep guard under arms over the walled city and vicinity, including Binondo and Santa Cruz. Diplomatic commission³⁹ has not yet come this way, but I know that they are now in conference with American general.

³⁴ Col. San Miguel. It was in this zone that outbreak of February 4 occurred.

³⁵ Perhaps the word *not* is missing. It would seem to make better sense.

³⁶ Popular abbreviation of "La Guardia Civil Veterana," the veteran civil guard, a gendarmarie or constabulary force composed of natives which under Spanish régime policed the island of Luzon.

³⁷ Districts of the city of Manila. See map.

³⁸ Probably the south side, where were two Krupp guns, the so-called "German Battery."

³⁹ Buencamino, Araneta, etc. See dispatch preceding on p. 14. Third member was Sandico.

"On the 15th the commission returned with a paper containing ten unreasonable

To the President of Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from the Diplomatic Commission, Pineda, 16th Aug., 1898, 11.8 a. m.: General Anderson received us very well, but in the proposed agreement the clauses requiring the prior permission of our commanders before American troops could pass or approach our lines displeased him very much. Gen. Anderson refuses to treat until after the withdrawal of Noriel's troops. I think it prudent to yield. This telegram is in amplification of another which, at the request of Gen. Anderson, we sent through his telegraph station to your excellency.

(Indorsed on back, in handwriting of A. Mabini:) Bacoar, 15 (!), President, to Buencamino, Pineda: I replied to your telegram last night by American wire, saying that it was impossible to withdraw Gen. Noriel without previous arrangement. Last night I received another telegram by our wire giving result of the conference. If Gen. Anderson will not agree to any arrangement, tell him that a meeting of the council of administration will be called to decide, and then return.

To the President and Secretary of War, Bacoar, from the Director of Telegraphs, Pineda, 16th Aug., 1898, 11.8 a. m.: Department of communications turned over to Americans, who are in charge. The work of extending our telegraph line Ermita delayed by bad weather. Quite a number of persons presented themselves for employment under our government. I present respects in the name of all.

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from Buencamino, Paranaque, 17th Aug., 1898, 6.8 p. m.: I have this moment received your telegram ordering me to tell Gen. Anderson that a meeting of the Council of Administration has been called to decide the matter and ordering return to that place. It is useless to say anything to the General until General Noriel's troops are withdrawn. I suppose that by the receipt of this, your excellency will have received my letter by the hands of Col. Lopez⁴⁰ in which I favor the withdrawal of the troops of the said General Noriel. In view of reasons which are every moment more justified, I reiterate my opinion and I wait your final decision.

(Indorsed in handwriting of A. Mabini:) 17, August. On receiving the documents brought by Lopez, I answered him that I confirmed the

demands. There was an astonishing change from one very reasonable condition one day to ten aggressive demands the next. The change can only be accounted for on the theory that Aguinaldo and his counsellors plainly perceived from General Merritt's proclamation that we intended to hold the Philippines under our military rule. I told them their proposition could not be considered until their troops withdrew from the city limits, and a map was given them with a line of delineation traced upon it.—General Anderson.

⁴⁰ Aguinaldo's confidential aid-de-camp and secretary.

telegram referred to us, the one I have just received from you from Parañaque. I must talk with you before ordering the withdrawal of General Noriel.

To the President, Bacoor, from the Gov. Cavite, 21 Aug., 1898, 7.55 p. m.: Urgent. I desire to know from your excellency if we should continue collecting taxes on certain incoming and outgoing articles of commerce. As the Americans object to this order, I await an answer, because we might have serious disputes between the Americans and our collectors.

(Indorsed in the handwriting of Mabini:) *Until further orders suspend the collection of taxes on incoming and outgoing merchandise, port of Cavite, which Americans contend is under their jurisdiction.*

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Bacoor, from Lieut. Col. Pilar, commanding 4th zone, Caloocan, Aug. 22, 1898, 10.22 a. m.: The director of the railroad has been notified of your telegram stating that the company can not transport other [foreign] troops without the consent of this government. I inform your excellency for your information and satisfaction.

To the President of Revolutionary Government, Bacoor, from Montenegro. Mariquina. Aug. 23, 1898, 6.25 p. m.: At 4 p. m. to-day the engines at Santolan were set to work. The American engineers were treated with all the politeness I found possible.

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Bacoor, from Gen. Pio del Pilar. San Pedro Macati. Aug. 23, 1898, 8.25 a. m.: I inform you that Sr. G. Lichanco sent the information here that the steamship *Coradonga* coming from Biñan⁴¹ to get rice was not able to obtain any. There is no rice here now, the 20 cavanos bought yesterday have already been used up.

To the President, Bacoor, from Pilar. San Pedro Macati. Aug. 23, 1898, 9 a. m.: I have received information that we should watch the Americans since they want to deceive us. Six thousand Americans have arrived and a vessel laden with ammunition. I inform you so that you can be on your guard.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Mabini:) ⁴²*I have received four telegrams; two from General Pio reporting the landing of 6,000 Americans with*

⁴¹ A town on the Laguna de Bay.

⁴² This probably the memorandum or draft for a telegraphic report to Aguinaldo who was this day and the subsequent two days in Cavite Viejo, his native town.

much ammunition. He asks for rice, as the Cavadonga has not been able to bring any from Biñan. Montenegro reports that the pumping machines have been at work since 4 p. m. yesterday, he showing the American engineers much politeness. Lieut. Col. Pilar states he has given the orders to the director of the railroad concerning transportation of foreign troops without consent of the government.

To the President of Revolutionary Government, Cavite Viejo, from Governor of Cavite. Aug. 24, 1898, 5.35 p. m.: As a result of the occurrence an American was killed by a revolver in the hands of one of them. We shall await result of investigations. Both drunk.

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Cavite Viejo, from Secretary of War, Bacoar. Aug. 24, 1898, 5.35 p. m.: The Governor of Cavite reports two drunken Americans have been killed by our soldiers. I tell him to have an investigation immediately and report the fact to the American commander.

To the President Revolutionary Government, Cavite Viejo, from Governor Cavite. Aug. 24, 1898, 7.08 p. m.: Most urgent. Gen. Anderson informs me in a letter that, "In order to avoid the very serious misfortune of an encounter between our troops. I demand your immediate withdrawal with your guard from Cavite. One of my men has been killed and three wounded by your people. This is positive and does not admit of explanation or delay." I ask you to inform me of your decision.

(Indorsed on back in handwriting of A. Mabini:) Bacoar, Aug. 24, 1898. ⁴³ To Commanding General American Forces, Gen. Merritt, from Commanding General Philippine Forces: I have received information of the death of one American and the wounding of three. I have been told that being drunk they at first fired in the air, then they fought with each other. General Anderson says that said death was caused by my people, on which account I have ordered an investigation to ascertain the truth, and to show that the Filipinos endeavor to remain in harmony with the Americans. If it should appear that any of my people are guilty, I shall impose a severe punishment.

⁴³ This telegram was sent, signed *Aguinaldo*, received by Merritt, and he replied to it as follows: "Malacanan, August 25, 1898, 8.06 a. m.: General Aguinaldo, commanding Philippine forces, Bacoar: Thank you for your telegram. Am glad to learn of your intention to investigate fully. I am desirous with you that harmony should prevail, and request you always in event of trouble to communicate directly with me, as you have so wisely done this time. Merritt."

Aguinaldo's dispatch and Merritt's reply are published in Senate Document 62, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session.

(Further indorsement, this in handwriting of E. Aguinaldo:) Gen. Riego de Dios, Cavite: Telegram received. Do not leave the post, and say that you can not abandon the city without my orders, and say that he was not killed by our soldiers, but by them themselves (the Americans), since they were drunk, according to your telegram. Give up your life before abandoning that place, and investigate matter. Cavite Viejo, Aug. 24, 1898, E. A.

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from General Governor, Cavite, Aug. 24, 1898, 10.30 a. m.: Replied to letter of General Anderson, stating that I do not believe that there is any reason for conflicts, that an investigation was in progress to throw full light on the affair, and that his letter had been reported to the president awaiting the decision of the government. Letter was delivered at 9 at night.

To President, Bacoar, from General Noriel, Parañaque, Aug. 24, 1898, 10.45 a. m.: In the detailed statement mentioned by you, it is necessary to state age, conjugal conditions, nativity, father and mother of the officers. Await your reply.

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from the General Governor of Cavite, Aug. 25, 1898, 2.22 p. m.—urgent: Endeavoring to devise means to prevent occurrences like those of yesterday, I propose to ask Gen. Anderson to appoint daily an officer of his command, in order that he, in conjunction with our officer of the day, may observe men of their own jurisdiction, correcting disorders. Request you to inform me if you think this expedient.

To the President, Bacoar, from Arevalo, Pineda. Aug. 26, 1898, 5 p. m.: Conference with Gen. Arthur,⁴⁴ and he asks me to tell you that they have disarmed Spanish officers and their own not on guard, and asks that we disarm our officers and commanders who enter Manila or the American military lines, so as to avoid trouble.

To the President Revolutionary Republic, Bacoar, from Montenegro, Mariquina. Aug. 26, 1898, 5 p. m.: Most urgent. I inform your excellency that the Americans are beginning to put up a telegraph line between the Deposito and Manila. I did not permit it. I await an answer.

(Indorsed in handwriting of A. Mabini:) They can put up a telegraph line, but they can not send troops.

⁴⁴General MacArthur, at that time provost-marshal-general of the city of Manila.

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Cavite Viejo, from Col. of the General Staff, Bacoar. Aug. 28, 1898, 9.10 a. m.: At this moment General Malvar's⁴⁵ messenger has arrived bringing 15,666 in silver, 2,335 paper money. The amount has not been checked yet, as the treasurer-general has not arrived, and I do not know where he is. General Ricarte says in regard to the tax on the rice markets, that he is entitled to collect from the people of Paco,⁴⁶ as the Spaniards did in their day. Now, Col. Tolentino has suspended it, saying that it belongs to the zone of Ermita. It would be advisable turn over to delegate revenues Paco under his liability, in order to avoid conflicts. That is my opinion. I, however, bow to the wishes of your excellency. No news here.

To the President, Bacoar, from Adj. of Inf., Caloocan. Aug. 30, 1898, 5 p. m.: Have had conference with Gen. Merritt.⁴⁷ Delivered your excellency's letter, and after describing the military line that your excellency desires, I also verbally carried out all that your excellency directed. General Merritt replied as follows: "Within three or four days I will send an officer to Bacoar with a map and answer to letter. I request that commanders and officers, and particularly that the president, convey to Philippine troops friendship with Americans." I am certain the Americans will obstruct the efforts of the people to obtain liberty and independence.

⁴⁵ Insurgent commander in Batangas Province. He was the last insurgent commander left in the field in the Island of Luzon; surrendered to Gen. J. Franklin Bell in March, 1902, and took oath of allegiance.

⁴⁶ A district lying partly within and partly without the Spanish city limits. The question of whether it went under the jurisdiction of the Americans as part of the city proper was a contention with the insurgents.

August 17, 1898, from peace protocol: "The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines."

Washington to Merritt, August 18: "There must be no joint occupation of the city, bay, and harbor with the insurgents."

From Otis's report for 1899. "They (the insurgents) appeared to be determined to retain Paco and Pandacan, as they believed them to be advantageous military positions south of the Pasig River. The assertion was made and became current that these suburbs were not within the jurisdiction of Manila and it became advisable to make a search and survey to gain desired information on that point. * * * This survey showed that the city had never been correctly mapped. The best opinion did not consider the suburbs still occupied by the insurgent troops beyond city limits."

⁴⁷ At this time General Merritt was relieved to go to testify before the Paris Peace Commission. He transmitted the letter of Aguinaldo referred to to Gen. Otis, who succeeded him and who replied to it (see page 6—Otis's report for 1898-99). This report of Gen. Otis is germane to the contents of these telegrams, and a frequent reference will be found interesting.

To E. Aguinaldo, Bacoar, from the subinspector of Batangas, Lipa, Batangas. Aug. 30, 1898, 5.30 p. m.: Forward the following telegram with great secrecy. Private telegram of Grimes⁴⁸ to Don Emiliano Aguinaldo, Bacoar (remainder in English). "Arms have landed, materials leaving to-morrow, expect us overland."

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Bacoar, from Special Commissioner Ramon Atienza, Batangas. Sept. 2, 1898, 11.5 a. m.: Inform you commission ineffective, since other appointment had already been made. When I return to Bacoar will give you further details according to explanation of the other commission. Havanas⁴⁹ 2, cigarettes⁵⁰ of same kind, 3,502; cigars,⁵¹ 492; cigarettes⁵⁰ of same kind, 500,000, chopped and straight cut.⁵² Addressee letter commission absent from here since Wednesday.

[Between dates of these telegrams, the foregoing and the following, the headquarters of the insurgent government was transferred from Bacoar on the south to Malolos to the north of Manila.]

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Tanauan. Sept. 10, 1898, 10.9 a. m.: From the local authorities of [town of] Boac, [island of] Marinduque,⁵³ Sept. 6, 5 p. m. Inform your excellency that according to the advice from the local president of Bantan⁵³ received to-day, the steamer *Urania* and three Spanish gunboats bombarded that town yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, later leaving hurriedly for Tablas⁵³ on account of having seen three steamships coming from Mindoro.⁵³ Town undamaged except for Tribunal which was destroyed. Ignorant as to what happened in Romblon,⁵³ although according to reports afternoon of the day before, steamers had been seen coming from Iloilo bound for that island.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from 1st Lieut. and Adjt., Zialcita, Caloocan, Sept. 10, 1898, 9.15 a. m.: Arranged question with the Americans. Our soldiers remain at their posts. They have put a post in this district. I spoke fully with the American Generals M. Arthur (MacArthur) and Hill⁵⁴ on this question before Lieut. C.

⁴⁸ Agent of a Shanghai firm engaged in shipping in arms to insurgents.

⁴⁹ Insurgent cipher word for rapid-fire guns.

⁵⁰ Ammunition.

⁵¹ Rifles.

⁵² Remington and Mauser.

⁵³ Islands of the Northern Visayas, immediately south of Luzon. Bantan is between Marinduque and Romblon.

⁵⁴ Gen. Hale?

Pedro Liongson. Details when I have occasion to come to the government. Sandico⁵⁵ presented himself with the American Major Bell.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from General Garcia, Caloocan, Sept. 10, 1898, 11.10 a. m.: Most urgent. Last night the Americans attempted to push back our military line at St. Lazaro,⁵⁶ and this morning, on being forced back by our posts, they concentrated and penetrated our territory, making a reconnaissance through the fields about Sampaloc. Their number amounted to 600, about. I inform you so that you may give orders on the subject.

(Indorsed by E. Aguinaldo in pencil. Not signed:) I gave an order long ago not to permit our line to be passed, and to say frankly that it was by my order. To be prepared to defend our rights you are ordered to place troops in front of American position at Sampaloc and to tell them plainly to leave, to warn the Sandatahan⁵⁷ and get everything ready; you must warn the commanders of the zones about Manila. Do not forget, whenever in doubt.

(In another hand) Sent.

To the Hon. President, Malolos, from the Secretary of War, Mariquina,⁵⁸ Sept. 10, 1898, 11.41 a. m.: Have returned from San Juan^{58 59} and Balicbalic.⁵⁸ Have the forces of the 3d zone organized, of whose distribution I will give report at proper time.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Cailles,⁶⁰ Pineda, Sept. 10, 1898, 12.50 p. m.: Urgent. I inform your Excellency that our Captain Vizcarra and his lieutenant captured 29 men wearing stars,⁶¹ 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, other soldiers; had passes from General Riego de Dios. It seems to me that they are armed for conflict. They say that they are 500 men paid by Blanco.⁶¹ I shall collect rifles; they use stars to rob. I ask your Excellency earnestly to send

⁵⁵ From this time Sandico, while acting as an insurgent agent, was connected with the provost-marshal-general's office, the American administration of the Manila municipal government.

⁵⁶ Leper hospital on road between Calle Iris and La Loma Church. See map.

⁵⁷ The proletariat or lower lodge of the Katipunan.

⁵⁸ Northeast of city.

⁵⁹ San Juan del Monte.

⁶⁰ An adventurer attached to the insurgent army. He was a French half-breed, his mother being a Hindustani. During the previous insurrection he had been a general—had deserted to the Spaniards. He was one of the last of the insurgents to surrender and maintained an army in Laguna province until June, 1901. He has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

⁶¹ Colonel Eugenio Blanco of the Spanish Army. He was identified with the organizing of Macabebe soldiers, a town hostile to the Tagalos and friendly to Spain and the United States. These men referred to in dispatch were probably Macabebes. The stars were perhaps insignia of the "Estrellas," an anti-insurgent society similar to the Guardia de Honor, referred to later in these dispatches.

appointments of our officers. This is third day that officers without appointment. I await your orders. One of our officers killed at the Santa Lucia⁶² gate by a Spaniard. The Americans killed the Spaniard, firing six shots into him while he was tied to a tree. Afterwards they informed us.

President. Malolos, from A. Sandico, Caloocan. Sept. 12, 1898, 12.10 p. m.: Suspension of the supreme court and courts accomplished, from General Otis, this morning, to whom I spoke according to the orders of your Excellency. Please suspend the departure of Johnson, orders of Silvester.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Cailles, Pineda, Sept. 13, 1898, 9.44 a. m.: I inform your excellency that we have no Mauser cartridges; I hear there are many in Batangas. Americans pay a good price for empty cartridges and shells. I ask your excellency to order Gen. Noriel to send us shells: the General has a factory at Parañaque. I am sorry for our soldiers. I see that the more they work and the more they expose their lives the less they receive. Since your excellency has charged me with these operations no one has given me a cent to meet the expenses of the headquarters at Pineda. More than *ten* superior and other officers eat there at my wife's expense. She has no more. We do not smoke. I am perplexed. Patience. I suffer everything for my most beloved and unforgettable president.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Cailles, Pineda, Sept. 14, 1898, 10 a. m.: I report to your excellency that we have discovered two large boxes of good ammunition for our rifles, some 10,000 Mauser cartridges, in Binondo cemetery; a Spanish soldier reported it to me and I gave him a present. They are now deposited with the official Hipolito Tabara for the time being. He has given receipts. Three rich men of Manila promise to supply all of our force with rice and provisions for the four zones about Manila. I am now most happy.

To the President of the Republic, Malolos, from Military Governor of Cavite, Cavite, Sept. 14, 1898, 11.40 a. m.: Most urgent. I desire to know from you the result of the ultimatum. Advise me if we must prepare our troops for action to-morrow. I await a reply.

⁶²Gate of walled city of Manila. As stated earlier in this correspondence, Filipino officers were allowed to come into city unarmed. The Americans did not kill the Spaniard. He was tried by a military commission, and afterwards released and sent back to Spain with other Spanish soldiers.

To the President, Malolos, from F. Sandico, Caloocan. Sept. 14, 1898, 1.25 p. m.: Most urgent. They insist on holding Paco, as it is a *subdivision*,⁶³ claiming that in the note of propositions presented to Gen. Anderson your excellency granted the occupation of Manila and its *subdivisions*.

To the Hon. President, Malolos, Pineda, from Secretary of War. Sept. 14, 1898, 7.28 p. m.: Most urgent. I desire if transfer your troops is ordered by Cailles, in obedience to result agreement with Americans, solely to hold a better position for said forces, place be marked out for those two houses to lodge troops until warehouses are built for barracks, in which case authority will be necessary to send in the troops. General Ricarte visited place for new line.

To the President, Malolos, from Cailles, Pineda. Sept. 15, 1898, 2.20 p. m.: Just arrived from Singalong. Have posted nine companies of our troops, giving each one its post in accordance with your excellency's map. I will order trenches made in case they should turn Manila over to the Spaniards⁶⁴ ——— if the Americans ask me the reason for the forces company rear guard are⁶⁴ ——— in Pineda.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Cailles, Pineda, Sept. 15, 1898, 5 a. m.: I inform your excellency that I have complied faithfully with your orders. The outgoing force was grand. I am at the head of a column of 1,800 men, almost all uniformed, three bands of music; left Singalong for Ermita, going through the San Luis paddy fields to the Puerta Real, Manila. As we came to the Luneta from Calle Real, Ermita, Americans and natives fell in behind, yelling "Viva Filipinos, Viva Emilio Aguinaldo." We answered "Viva America, Viva la Libertad." The Americans presented arms, and at command my battalion came to a port.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Director of Public Works, Pineda, Sept. 21, 1898, 10.10 a. m.: Most urgent. Having thoroughly inspected the trenches of this zone, the first, I agree with General Ricarte that we should not construct works near American positions without placing them well back; we should destroy the trenches which are in sight of the Americans, so that they can not occupy them in case of conflict, and at the same time it will remove their suspicions. I await orders.

⁶³ See note 46, page 21.

⁶⁴ Telegram torn, two or three words missing.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Provincial President and Commander in Chief, Bulacan,⁶⁵ Sept. 21, 1898, 8.26 a. m.: The civil and military assembled at this time in the provincial office after mass and Te Deum for your escape from wicked attempt salute you respectfully and convey to you the indignation of the entire people, protest energetically against the authors of such a crime, and demand that the power of the law be promptly applied to them.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Provincial Chief, Cavite. Cavite, Sept. 21, 1898, 10.45 a. m.: Provincial chief, council, medical officer, and all the civil personnel, province of Cavite, unanimously protest against the barbarous attempt against your illustrious person and congratulate you cordially on your escape from a treacherous death.

To the President of the Philippine Republic, Malolos, from the Military Sanitary Corps. Cavite, Sept. 21, 1898, 12.45 p. m.: Congratulate you on the saving of the precious life of the first magistrate of the great Philippine nation, and protest against the barbarous attempt.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Provincial Chief, Cavite, Sept. 22, 1898, 9.40 a. m.: Parish of San Roque to-day held mass of thanks and Te Deum for your escape from being poisoned. The celebration was attended by the military and naval personnel, and residents of San Roque, La Caridad,⁶⁶ and the adjacent district, and upon its conclusion asked me to salute and congratulate you, which I do in the name of all.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Chief of Operations, Tarlac and Pangasinan. Sept. 23, 1898, 7 p. m.: Most urgent. As yet, the intentions, name, and tonnage of the American ship of war are not known. I am told from Sual,⁶⁷ that there are two boats taking soundings in the harbor; still I sent orders directing reenforcements to Sual. Am preparing cannon. I await orders.

⁶⁵This and the telegrams which follow are apropos of an alleged attempt to poison Aguinaldo. This was made public the morning of the election of Congress in Malolos. There were no punishments, and it has been suggested poisoning story was for political effect.

⁶⁶San Roque and La Caridad, then separate towns, but by recent act (1902) of the Philippine Commission incorporated into city of Cavite.

⁶⁷A small but excellent harbor near Dagupan.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Secretary of War, Cavite Viejo. Nov. 5, 1898, 9.40 a. m.: Most urgent. Documents delivered by you to Tomas⁶⁸ for the sale of the cattle we hold in Mindoro as booty of war from the Spaniards are the certificates of a tax collector for individuals who hold cattle as private property, which will serve if there are contributions of war levied on the said owners. I ask you to reply so that instructions can be given every one.

(Indorsed in handwriting of E. Aguinaldo:) I shall order printing of special forms for cattle of government and when ready I will send them. 5th Nov., 1898.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Caloocan. Nov. 7, 1898, 7.20 a. m.: In the name of the Filipino Club, I send at the moment of its inauguration my respectful salutations and my unconditional adherence to the president of the revolutionary government. Telesforo Chiridian.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Colonel Hizon, Dagupan.⁶⁹ Nov. 7 (?), 1898. (Time omitted:) In consequence of investigation at San Carlos,⁶⁹ local chief and others are found to be implicated. Have ordered seizure, and await orders in regard to disposition of their property. Have not ordered seizure in case of president of Calasiao⁶⁹ as charges are established. Going to investigate in other towns.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) You have done very well. Deposit the seized property with trustworthy persons and send inventory here. Nov. 7, 1898.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Secretary of War, Cavite Viejo. Nov. 8, 1898, 3.45 p. m.: I inform you that I expect the steamer *Germania* to leave Manila for Batangas Thursday next. How many cattle will Tomas take?

(Indorsed in handwriting of E. Aguinaldo:) President of the Rev. Govt. to the Secy. of War. Tomas can take what cattle he can. But I have already given instructions in regard to this matter. Nov. 8, 1898.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Colonel, Chief of Staff, Pineda Nov. 9, 1898, 9.40 a. m.: Most urgent. I inform you that with regard to the denunciation which has arrived and is the object of my commission, that officers and soldiers of Noriel's zone are the really guilty ones, and he, it seems, does not want to recognize the

⁶⁸ Tomas Aguinaldo, relative of E. Aguinaldo. Cattle belonged to Recolletos Hacienda in Mindoro.

⁶⁹ Towns in Pangasinan Province.

order of the director,⁷⁰ but that of the sec'y of war,⁷¹ that his adjutant should turn over to me the cause of the crime. I fear that we shall have trouble about the matter and I am not responsible for what will follow.

(Indorsed, handwriting of Aguinaldo:) General Noriel, Parañaque: Please place at the disposal of col. chief of staff in Pineda all officers and men who may be found guilty, in accordance with order of the Sec'y of War. Nov. 9, 1898.

To Colonel, Chief of Staff, Pineda: Have given orders to-day to General Noriel to hand over to you the officers and men who may be found guilty. Nov. 9, 1898.

To the President of the Philippine Republic, Malolos, from the 1st Military Chief, Pangasinan. Dagupan, Nov. 9, 1898, 1.40 p. m.: Advise you that four Americans have come here, bringing Protestant propaganda in pamphlets printed in local dialect. I await my President's decision in this matter.

(Indorsed in handwriting of E. Aguinaldo:) The propaganda these Americans are making is only a pretext to study our territory; so make them understand that the people don't want any other religion. Also look for means, without provoking (MS. torn⁷² here) the people are not in sympathy with their doctrines.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Acting Military Chief at Tayabas, Calamba, Nov. 12, 1898, 12.50 p. m.: Provincial battalion of Tayabas suffers from hunger, causing many desertions; local and provincial funds exhausted. Forward supplies and what you consider necessary. Urge quantity to solve the difficulty at once. ⁷³ Lucban, Nov. 6, 1898.

To the President of the Government, Malolos, from the Sec'y of Justice, Caloocan, Nov. 13, 1898, 1 p. m.: Having received a telegram from Hongkong, which I am not able to bring personally because of interruption of traffic on the railroad, I transmit it to you by telegraph. It is as follows: "Letters received; have contracted for cigars;⁷⁴ send soon merchandise promised, so as not to lose. Kaub."

(Indorsed in handwriting of Emilio Aguinaldo.) Answered. President to Gregorio Araneta: Oblige me by immediately asking B. Legarda if he has sent the draft for 100,000 pesos in favor of Galicano Apacible

⁷⁰ General Luna.

⁷¹ Baldemero Aguinaldo. This seems to be the beginning of the clash between Luna and the president.

⁷² Perhaps "to show them."

⁷³ Insurgent general, afterwards commanding in Samar.

⁷⁴ Rifles. Kaub is probably cipher for Apacible head Hong Kong junta.

and Linchanco, and if not, to send it by first mail or cable, asking an answer by cable acknowledging receipt, and Apacible's address in Hong-kong, lives Wanchai Morrisohil⁷⁵ 27. E. A., Nov. 14, 1898.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Secretary of War, Cavite Viejo. Nov. 20, 1898, 8:45 a. m.: Most urgent. The Director of War tells me to go there to take charge of secretaryship on account of his having given up direction, and for me to continue under the circumstances which you know. Ask your wishes in the matter.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) Come without delay; office of secretary abandoned. E. A., Nov. 20, 1898.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Provincial Chief, Pangasinan, Dagupan. Nov. 21, 1898, 8:10 p. m.: According to the local chief Americans frequently visit this town relying upon date 26th.⁷⁶ The first ones have had contract to go to take photographs. How do we stand?

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) Must order circular to all local presidents of that province not to permit photographing towns under any pretext, and not to let the Americans go to the towns that are not on the railroad and ordering easy deception to make them withdraw. (Situation not understood.) Malolos, Nov. 21, 1898. E. A.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Commander in Chief, Bulacan, Nov. 22, 1898, 1.07 p. m.: Military commander 4th zone at San Miguel⁷⁷ reports to me by telegram received to-day as follows: Nothing new with regard to prisoners here; am following instructions from the provincial military commander, San Isidro.⁷⁸ I ordered a force to make reconnaissance of places Mandili and Mapansipi, within the limits of Candaba, because I had received information that those soldiers who had deserted from San Isidro were there. In another telegram in continuation of his former one, he states that the forces which were engaged in reconnaissance, which I reported in my telegram of yesterday, returned without information. All of which I communicate to you for your information and guidance.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) With regard to deserters, order you not to have any search made armed troop, but by some persons who can approach them, and ask them what they want, or some other better methods.

⁷⁵ Morrison Hill in Hongkong.

⁷⁶ An order of that date?

⁷⁷ San Miguel de Mayumo.

⁷⁸ General Llanera.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Provincial Chief of Morong, Mariquina. Nov. 28, 1898, 6 a. m.: Nine o'clock to-night received word from local president of Angono that six Americans came in a banca to take photographs and tried to climb the mountain, and according to the boatman twelve others will come to-morrow. I immediately informed said president not to allow them to take views or plans until I should have informed your excellency. Antipolo. Nov. 27, 1898.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) They ought not to let Americans into those places, except such as have passes from this government, but none to take photographs, under strict vigilance; and to ask frankly for the photographic instruments to avoid mistake, and on their return to Manila give them back. E. A., Nov. 28, 1898.

To the President Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Quartermaster, Manila. Nov. 28, 1898, 4.43 p. m.: This morning I ordered the cattle landed, and while this was being done American officers interfered on account of a claim of the owner who lives in this capital. But through my negotiation with the owner he caused the Americans to withdraw their objections, but he earnestly requests that we take only half the number of cattle, with the proviso that he make up the amount in future shipments from the province. I base my request on the fact of his not having sufficient means to support himself, a fact which I know to be true since he is living now supported by his son-in-law, who is also a Spaniard. Attention urgent. Those in charge of transportation arrived here this morning and are awaiting an arrangement of the matter.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) Answered: I want to know the name of the owner, and if he wants to keep cattle let him ask this government, and not mix you up in it; and if he insists, you may decide as indicated in your telegram on this matter.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from General Macabulos, Bautista,⁷⁹ Nov. 30, 1898, 3.25 p. m.: I have the honor to inform you that I have been in this town since yesterday afternoon issuing, in a proclamation, conciliatory orders to the populace that the people comprised in the uprising must present themselves and express aversion and repudiation of it, promising them consideration and pardon as long as they lay aside arms. In compliance with and following the earlier published proclamation, they presented two guns and innumerable bolos. I hope soon for tranquillity among the people there through these efforts. I ask dispense with assembly of the Junta. Camilin.⁷⁹ Nov. 30, 1898.

⁷⁹Towns in Tarlac province.

To the Hon. President, Malolos, from General Mascardo, San Fernando, Pampanga, Nov. 30, 1898, 11.34 p. m.: Most urgent. Have received telegraphic order from War Dept., which says: "Prevent American troops from disembarking." In case they insist what am I to do? May I begin firing?

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo.) Answered affirmatively Dec. 1, 1898.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from General Pio del Pilar, San Pedro Macati. Dec. 4, 1898, 12.15 p. m.: Urgent. Reliable reports from Pangasinan [state] there is a party composed of 4,000 individuals opposed to our government. Treason on the part of our troops and civilians. Request that you give me in place of 25 soldiers, two companies from this zone, since there are nine here. I await a reply.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo, in Tagalog): "Your news is (literally) a bluff."

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Sandico, Manila, Dec. 6, 1898, 5.10 p. m.: The difficulty of last night at the San Juan⁸⁰ picket with the American troops has been adjusted without prejudice. Our preparations ought to continue. Awaiting orders. Sandico.

To the Hon. President and Sec'y and Director of War, Malolos, from General Malvar, Lipa, Dec. 9, 1898, 10 a. m.: I have the honor to consult superior authority to ask if the wives of prisoners, with their children, may go back to Manila, because many ask permission, and I answered that they await decision of central government.

(Indorsed, handwriting of Aguinaldo:) Yes, they may.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Cailles, Pineda, Dec. 9, 1898, 10.15 a. m.: Most urgent and confidential. Report to you that there are 3,000 Americans in front of our position at Singalong. I do not know what they wish; if they enter Pineda I open fire.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo.) Answered: Nevertheless the three thousand American soldiers are few against my colonel and his three hundred soldiers, and I believe you have more than that number. E. A., Dec. 12, 1898.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from General Noriel, Parañaque, Dec. 9, 1898, 11.14 a. m.: Urgent. Colonel Cailles says

⁸⁰San Juan Del Monte—exactly where the firing commenced on Feb. 4, 1899.

three thousand armed Americans in Lico. I await orders whether I ought to open fire in case they persist in entering.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the head of the province of Cavite, Cavite, Dec. 11, 1898, 7.50 p. m.: Arrest of Marcos José caused by a traitor who antagonized the Filipinos with the Americans. He reported to the provost-marshal that members of the Revolutionary party were coming from San Roque bringing arms into the port (Cavite) to kill the Americans. Owing to this, the Americans doubled their vigilance, exciting the public mind. The servant asks for nothing, food (?) is taken him.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Pascual Ledesma, Caloocan, Dec. (?) 17, 1898, 9.50 a. m.: Señor Luis Yango wants to know if you will approve the establishment of a bank in Binondo to serve as a treasury. Await answer. Urgent.

To the President and General-in-Chief Rev. Army, Malolos, from General Macabulos, Dagupan. Dec. 18, 1898, 2 p. m.: In a telegram dated to-day Lieut. Paraso, commanding a detachment at Camilin, informs me that last night his detachment was attacked by *Tulisanes*.⁸¹ The fire lasted four hours without any casualties among our men. This afternoon received another from the captain commanding said detachment, informing me of the same, and that nothing new has occurred. The people of the town await with anxiety the result of the charges they have made, especially against the local president and the justice of the peace, the original of which I sent to your high authority.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Major F. E. Rey, 3rd chief, 3rd zone, Manila, San Pedro Macati. Dec. 21, 1898, 5.50 p. m.: We are constantly alarmed here by American troops who wish to come within the military line. To-day received word from 2nd chief, 2nd zone, Manila, that as soon as they open fire against the American troops I assist by entering Manila. I have no orders in this matter; I await your directions.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) Answered Dec. 21, 1898.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Director of Diplomacy, Manila. Dec. 21, 1898, 12:30 p. m.: On receipt of your telegram I went immediately to see the American general in chief.

⁸¹ Armed robbers.

Conflict adjusted peaceably. Our officers and the local president at Santa Ana have borne themselves honorably and bravely. They had more than two thousand men in the line of battle. I ask the government to congratulate these gentlemen. The Americans have made a demonstration with a force of 4,000 men.

To the Cabinet, Malolos, from the Director of Diplomacy, Manila. Dec. 21, 1898, 12.20 p. m.: Missed the train on account of government business. Beg of you to pardon my absence, and bear in mind my suggestion to look up an easy method of abolishing the law imposing a tax of 100 to 5,000 pesos on foreigners, as not only unjust but impolitic at this time, when we seek the sympathy of the powers.⁸² I represent to the cabinet that such step is very urgent, because I have ascertained that members of the chamber of commerce have reported this tax to their respective governments in order to formulate a protest.

To the President, Malolos, from Colonel Cailles, Pineda. Dec. 22, 1898, 8.45 a. m.: I myself took a section to occupy blockhouse No. 12. I had not occupied it before, as it was within the American lines. The order of yesterday was, on hearing the first shots from Santa Ana, for my whole force to hurl themselves on the American line of trenches, and to follow the living to Manila. The dead can lie with the dead. Yesterday we were content waiting for the arming of the *San Quintin*.⁸³

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Director of Diplomacy, Manila. Dec. 22, 1898, 3.50 p. m.: Urgent. The American generals ask us to withdraw our troops a little, at Lico,⁸⁴ who are occupying their lines, and without prejudice to our right pass on the Lico road for the purpose of relieving the guard at the Chinese cemetery. According to the blue print which fixes our position, our troops will be inside the American lines. Awaiting your immediate advice.

To the President, Malolos, from the Director of Diplomacy, Manila. Dec. 22, 1898, 8.02 p.m.: The post of our troops is their proper one.

⁸² At this time, when the treaty of peace, ceding the entire archipelago from Spain to the United States, had been signed for the executive and was only waiting action by the legislative branches of the two powers, the Aguinaldo government placed their hope of independence upon recognition by foreign powers, and upon open hostilities. See Aguinaldo's correspondence on file War Department.

⁸³ San Quintin's Day, 30 March, anniversary Sicilian vespers, massacre of French in Sicily, 1268. Perhaps attack on Manila and murder of foreigners planned for that date.

⁸⁴ It will be noted that there are two Lico's in the neighborhood of Manila, the one referred to here is near La Loma church, northeast of city.

The blue-print map is evidence of a verbal agreement referring to our dividing line. Our troops under arms can pass over the road in question, which is within the line mentioned, on reporting to the American officer of the guard, as we have arranged at San Juan del Monte for our troops; but if they do not want to ask this favor of them, they can pass through the fields to relieve the guards in the Chinese cemetery. In my opinion that road is theirs. Am awaiting a reply and your decision for the settlement of this affair.

(Indorsed, handwriting of E. Aguinaldo:) Reply. If the lines drawn by them on the blue print are the lines on which our troops will be placed according to the verbal agreement—that is, along the blockhouses which correspond to our advanced line; and if that [difficulty?] is caused by them, then you can offer without prejudice [to us!] to inform General Garcia, and you must not withdraw our detachment whatever anyone says.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Cailles, Pineda. Dec. 22, 1898, 5.22 p. m.: Most urgent. At my quarters are American staff officers sent by their general. They say that the blockhouse which we occupy is within the [line of] American trenches. They say we are breaking the agreements. The Americans await an answer from the President [Aguinaldo?]. They say they do not place guards there within 24 feet of our post. The object is to avoid annoyance from drunken Americans. I think that if we should leave the blockhouse we have no right to it by the agreement.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo,⁸⁵ from Mabini, Malolos. Dec. 25, 1898, 4 p. m.: Most urgent. I have received this report this afternoon. I am informed that it was reported yesterday that our troops took possession of the city of Iloilo; this news is not certain. I am informed that an agreement was made with the Americans for them not to land troops without the permission of the Junta, which will assemble there, and a ship of war will be sent here so that this government can decide upon any convention made there. I ask for the interpreter Escamilla to accompany it. It will be well for them to go together and to secretly order him to inform them that if the port is in our hands they must not allow one of them to land. The property of the rich and the property of the government answer for the preservation of order and the security of foreign interests. He will go to-morrow at 4 a. m. I informed him that we confided in his patriotism.

⁸⁵ Aguinaldo spent Christmas week at his home in Cavite Viejo.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from Mabini, Malolos.⁸⁶ Dec. 26, 1898, 2.35 a. m.: I advise you to ask Señor Ner secretly to direct the interpreter to tell the commanders there that they must not accept the occupation of the Americans, if it is true that they (the Filipinos) have succeeded in occupying the port. It is not expedient for the interpreter to divulge this order, except of course to the people down there when the opportunity occurs, and if the report that Iloilo is in their hands is not much spread abroad, as I said in my first letter, if they have succeeded in occupying Iloilo and can not hold it, they must protest.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from the Director of Diplomacy, Manila. Dec. 27, 1898, 5 a. m.: Most urgent. The discontent in the provinces of Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Yloco (Ilocos) is increasing. The town of Bangbang⁸⁷ rose in revolt the 25th and 26th of this month, and killed all of the civil officials. It is impossible to describe the abuses committed by the military and civil authorities of the said provinces. I urge you to send a force of 100 men and a diplomatic officer to reestablish order. The matter is urgent. I would like your decision in regard to the Tondo station, which is within the American line.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from Mabini, Malolos. Dec. 27, 1898, 9.55 a. m.: Received your telegrams as to Soriano yesterday afternoon. I can not decipher the telegram from Hongkong very well, but it appears to say that we ought not to release prisoners until Spain has negotiated directly with us. When they forward original, will understand better.

⁸⁶ General Otis, in his report for 1899, states on page 59: "In the foregoing instructions mention is made of representative men of Iloilo and Spanish native soldiers, whom General Miller was directed to take with him (to Iloilo, December, 1898), the first to assist in making the object of the United States known, and the latter in proof of good intentions. * * * The representative business men had come up from Iloilo a short time before for the purpose, as they asserted, of arranging matters with the Americans so that there might be a peaceful solution of affairs. They were introduced by some of the native citizens in whom confidence was placed, and expressed themselves as desirous of having the United States troops go to Iloilo and to accompany them in order that they might prevail upon the people to receive them without opposition. These men were intelligent and apparently very much in earnest, and General Miller, who was present at the last conference, fully shared my opinion as to their honesty. He took them with him on his own transport and gave the best accommodations the vessel offered free of charge. Upon arrival at Iloilo he sent them into the city to prepare the way for him and they were seen no more. * * * It was subsequently ascertained that while temporarily sojourning in Manila one of these representative men quietly visited Malolos and received Aguinaldo's orders, which he carried with him to his people."

⁸⁷ Vernacular for Bamban.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from the Sec'y of the Interior,⁸⁸ Malolos. Dec. 27, 1898, 6.15 p. m.: Most urgent. According to reports no excitement except in Bangbang, Tarlac, which at 12 a. m., 25th, was attacked by Tulisanes.⁸⁹ Local presidente with his patrols arrested six of them. On continuing the pursuit he met in Talacon a party too large to attack. At 7 a. m. of the 26th the town was again attacked by criminals, who killed the tax collector, and others who burnt some houses, among them that of the local presidente, and his stables, in which he lost two horses. I report this for your information.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from the Sec'y of the Interior, Malolos. Dec. 27, 1898, 7.10 p. m.: I have just learned that not only in Bangbang, but also in Gerona, Onell,⁹⁰ and other places in Tarlac, men have been assulted by numerous Tulisanos, armed with rifles and bolos, who are killing and capturing the inhabitants and attacking travelers, robbing them of everything they have. The President should declare at once that that province is in a state of siege, applying martial law to the criminals. That — [Remainder missing].

⁸⁸ Leandro y Barra.

⁸⁹ Guardias de Honor; from "Episodios de la Revolucion Filipina," by Padre Joaquin D. Duran, Augustinian. Manila, 1901. pp. 71. At that period the Filipinos, loving order, having been deceived of the emancipation promised, changed by the Katipunan into crimes and attacks on the municipality of the pueblos, discontent broke out in all parts, and, although latent in some provinces, in that of Tarlac was materialized in an ex sergeant of the late Spanish civil guard. A valorous and determined man, he lifted up his flag against that of Aguinaldo. One hundred rifles were sufficient to terrorize the inhabitants of said province, crushing the enthusiastic members of the revolutionary party. * * * Having taken possession of four towns, Pedroche would have been everywhere successful if ambition and pride had not directed his footsteps. In January, 1899, the Aguinaldista commander of Tarlac province, afraid that his whole province would espouse the cause of the sergeant, attempted by every means in his power to interrupt his career, not hesitating to avail himself of crime to destroy the influence of Pedroche with the many people who had been incensed by the Katipunan and had in turn become fervent partisans of the Guards of Honor.

The Ilocano Tranquilino Pagarigan, local presidente at that time of Camiling, served as an admirable instrument for this purpose. * * * Pedroche was invited to a solemn festivity organized by Tranquilino, who pretended to recognize him as his chief, and rendering himself a vassal by taking an oath to his flag. He accepted the invitation, and after the mass which was celebrated went to a meal at the convent where, after the meal was over, the members of the K K K surrounded Pedroche and 10 of his officers and killed them with bolos or tied them and threw them out of the windows and down the staircase. Some priests were held captive in the building where this took place and were informed of what had taken place immediately afterwards.

⁹⁰ Vernacular, town of O'Donnell.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from the Sec'y of the Interior, Malolos. Dec. 28, 1898, 10.55 a. m.: According to the information I have received the most perfect tranquillity prevails in the provinces surrounding Tarlac, measures being adopted to prevent an invasion of the discontented of Tarlac. Town of Bangbang has been tranquillized.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from Sec'y of Agriculture, Malolos. Dec. 28, 1898, 11.55 a. m.: The events in Bangbang, Tarlac Province, according to a witness here worthy of credit, have arisen from an attempt to procure vengeance on the local president, and robbery of Chinese shops. Hence they are without political importance. The tax collector killed, and a countryman servant of the local president wounded. They burnt two houses of the local president, a stable, and a warehouse for sugar cane.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from the Sec'y of the Interior, Malolos. Dec. 28, 1898, 2.15 p. m.: According to my information the excitement in Tarlac increases. I do not think that the people of the province would have committed such barbarities by themselves. For this reason the silence of Gen. Macabulos is suspicious: to speak frankly, it encourages the rebels. Some 700 of them, with 150 rifles, entered Pañique, seized the arms of the police, the town funds, and attacked the houses of the people. I report this for your information. All necessary measures will be taken.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from Sec'y of Agriculture,⁹¹ Malolos. Dec. 28, 1898. 6.50 p. m: I think it necessary to send Aglipay⁹² to quiet Tarlac. Send for him. If you desire, I will go to Tarlac to investigate the causes of the disorders, in order to find a remedy for them. In case you agree, inform me at Sulipan (?). (Secretaries of ?) War and Interior to give orders to their respective subordinates to give me aid in case it is necessary.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from the Director of Diplomacy, Manila. Dec. 29, 1898, 7.25 a. m.: The question of Tarlac and Pangasinan is a serious one. The Malolos government calls me to restore it in said provinces. I await your opinion and order. Reported that Cebu and Iloilo have been taken by us.

⁹¹ Leon M. Guerrero.

⁹² A renegade Filipino priest, a general in the Insurgent army; afterwards general of the forces of Ilicos Norte; now engaged in religious demonstrations against the friars in Manila; has been excommunicated.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from the Chief of the Province of Cavite, Dec. 29, 1898, 8.20 a. m.: Urgent. Gen. Alvarez telegraphed that Riego de Dios informed him that the town of Maragondong had risen in arms on account of abuses committed by the local President against Salvador Riego. This is the reason the town took up arms. Will go there to-morrow.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from Major Torres, Malolos, Dec. (?) 29, 1898, 9 a. m.: The Director of War tells me from Tarlac: "After conference with trustworthy persons in Tarlac, I need to-morrow four trustworthy companies, well equipped and supplied, by the first train, to carry out the ends of prudence and justice." Orders have been given to carry out the provisions of this telegram. Have forwarded to-day your telegram in regard to a policy of attraction, to provide for the tranquillity of the province.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from Mabini, Malolos. Dec. 29, 1898, 10.55 a. m.: Most urgent. You must come here immediately. Trias is sick. We can come to no decision in regard to the Tarlac matter. Can not constitute a government⁹³ without you. Mabini.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Cavite Viejo, from the Sec'y of War and Sec'y of the Interior, Malolos. Dec. 29, 1898, 2 p. m.: We have sent civil and military commissioners to Tarlac; among them the Director of War⁹⁴ and persons of much moral influence, in order to stifle the disturbances. The necessary instructions have been given them and full powers for the purpose, and as far as possible to satisfy the people. Have also sent there six companies of soldiers with explicit instructions to their commander to guard only the towns, and make the people return to a peaceful life, using a policy of attraction for the purpose.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from *Calayanan Catipunan*,⁹⁵ San Francisco Malabon. Jan. 1, 1899, 6.25 a. m.: The Catipunan congratulates you on the New Year, hoping for a prosperous and good government, and offers you their unconditional support.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) I have received your telegram. I thank you very much. I also desire that all live for many

⁹³ The cabinet at this time consisted of Apolinario Mabini, secretary of state; Baktomero Aguinaldo, secretary of war; Mariano Trias, secretary of the treasury; Leandro y Barra, secretary of the interior; Leon M. Guerrero, secretary of agriculture; Pedro A. Paterno was the president of congress. Sandico became the secretary of the interior in January.

⁹⁴ Luna.

⁹⁵ Katipunan society.

years in harmony, and I trust that at the proper time all abuses in that town will be stopped. We should all have but one idea especially, the defense of our country until death. E. A., Jan. 1, 1899.

To the President of the Cabinet, Malolos, from Gerona. Jan. 4, '99, 9.5 a. m.: Trustworthy persons inform me that the Americans sent four loads of ammunition yesterday toward San Juan Del Monte and have taken possession of all the steamers of the Maritima Company in order to send a force to Iloilo and Cebu; have been loading the same since last night; and also of the steamers *Napidan* and *Laguna de Bay*, converting them into floating fortresses on the Pasig River.

(On the back in handwriting of A. Mabini.) My dear fellow: Please show this telegram to the President. (Indorsed in handwriting of E. Aguinaldo.) To the Secretary of War.

To the President of the Revolutionary Government, Malolos, from Sandico, Manila. 8 Jan., 1899, 9.40 p. m.: In consequence of the orders of General Rios⁹⁶ to his officers, as soon as the Filipino attack begins the Americans should be driven into the Intramuros district and the walled city should be set on fire. Pipi.

(Indorsed in handwriting of private secretary and signed "true copy".)

To the President (?) Malolos, from Cailles, Pineda. Jan. 9, 1899, 9.09 a. m.: In reply to your telegram as to Americans joining us, one presented himself with his rifle. I told him to bring his equipment and ordered him to return and the artillerymen to bring in his cannon.

To the Sec'y of War, Malolos, from Cailles, Pineda. Jan. 10, 1899, 11.45 a. m.: Most urgent. An American interpreter has come to tell me to withdraw our forces in Maytubig fifty paces. I shall not draw back a step, and in place of withdrawing, I shall advance a little farther. He brings a letter from his general, in which he speaks to me as a friend. I said that from the day I knew that Maquinley (McKinley) opposed our independence I did not want to have dealings with any American. War, war, is what we want. The Americans after this speech went off pale. They said to me that America offered 30,000 men to attain their liberty. I answered that the Philippines will offer the lives of all her sons.

(Answer in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) I approve and applaud what you have done with the Americans, and zeal and valor always, also my beloved officers and soldiers there. I believe that they are playing us until the arrival of their reenforcements, but I shall send an ultimatum and remain always on the alert. E. A. Jan. 10, 1899.

⁹⁶At head of Spanish Government in Philippines. Had just left Iloilo where he must have learned an attack on Americans was imminent and ordered his officers in Manila to concentrate behind walls of Intramuros district.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Ignacio,⁹⁷ Manila. Jan. 10, 1899, 9.31 p. m.: At this moment I am assured by port pilots and an employee of the Maritima⁹⁸ that the American transports which were in Iloilo were seen to anchor in Cavite to-day. Otis has received a telegram from his Government ordering him not to open hostilities and that nothing be done; reason therefor being unknown, but believed to be because he is awaiting 15,000 regular troops, and Congressional action on peace treaty. Trustworthy person tells me that yesterday three Americans were boarded advanced lines Santa Ana. This afternoon various houses in the walled city were searched without result. It is supposed that various houses in the suburbs will also be searched.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Agapito Zialcita, Santa Ana. Jan. 11, 1899, 5 p. m.: I inform you that a person worthy of credit has informed me that Otis has a cablegram from McKinley which directs him to make the best possible bargain in the Philippines, but to avoid a conflict by every possible means; as a last resort to grant independence under certain conditions.

To the General-in-Chief, Malolos, from General Ricarte, Santa Ana. Jan. 11, 1899, 4 p. m.: Urgent. At half past two this afternoon there was a disturbance among the Americans occupying the city on account of an American having shot at a dog. This having frightened women and children, there was a devil of a time.

To Sandico, Sec'y. of the Interior, Malolos, from Major Gonzalez, Manila. Jan. 11, 1899, 7.27 a. m.: (Original in English.) I found one Mauser, 15 Remington, one carbine, with 100 cartridges each, at twenty-five dollars each. Also, I found 8 revolvers with fifty cartridges each at the same price. Send me 625 dollars in order to pay these and I will send as soon as possible. Answer me to-day.

To Sandico, Malolos, from Commandant Gonzalez, Manila. Jan. 12, 1899, 11.16 a. m.: I found some other rifles. Answer quickly my telegram of to-day and yesterday because owners want assurances.

To the President of the Republican Government, Malolos, from Gen. Noriel and [Colonel] Cailles. Jan. 13, 1899, 11.40 a. m.: We desire to know results of ultimatum which you mentioned in your tele-

⁹⁷ Some secret agent in Manila. An assumed name. Ignacio was Aguinaldo's cable address in Manila for the Hongkong Junta and firms engaged in furnishing arms.

⁹⁸ The "Compania Maritima," the principal interisland commercial steamship line.

gram, and we also wish to know what reward our Government is arranging for the forces that will be able first to enter Manila.

(Indorsed in Aguinaldo's handwriting:) As to the contents of your telegram, those who will be the heroes will have as their rewards a large quantity of money, extraordinary rewards, promotions, crosses of Biak-na-bato, Marquis of Malate, Ermita (sic) Count of Manila, etc., besides the congratulations of our idolizing country on account of their being patriotic, and more, if they capture the regiments with their generals, and, if possible, the chief of them all who represents our future enemies in Manila, which [lot ?] falls to you, or, better said, to General Noriel and Colonel Cailles (sic).

The ultimatum has not been sent, but it will be within a few days.
(Signed) E. A. Malolos, Jan. 14, 1899.

To the Hon. President, Malolos, from Brig. Gen. Pascual Alvarez: Cavite Viejo. Jan. 15, 1899, 7.45 a. m., I await your consent before asking the local presidents for men to work on the trenches. If you consent, they will supply the rice.

(Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:) Every military commander of towns can now apply to local presidents for workmen for trenches. Issued circular order to presidents of provinces to supply them two weeks ago. *E. A. Jan. 16, 1899.*

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Provincial Chief, Zambales, Iba. Jan. 15, 1899, 4.50 a. m.: At six o'clock yesterday afternoon some evildoers entered the town of Infanta, in the mountains of this province, and sacked the office of the local president and three private houses, also kidnapping the vice-president and taking some property. The proper preliminary investigation has been commenced. Quiet reigns in the other towns.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Provincial Chief of Tarlac, Tarlac. Jan. 15, 1899, 8.30 p. m.: To-day at 7 p. m. I received information from the local president of Pura,⁹⁹ of some hundred evildoers having attacked that town, fifty armed with rifles and dressed in uniform. At 3.30 p. m. some of them robbed the treasury of the town, and the president's property, and various houses. Alejandro Tulagan, one of the brave citizens, being killed. The resistance of the president and his dependents was useless, they having only two carbines, because on Wednesday all the soldiers were withdrawn by order of the military commander, and the town was left defenceless. I believe the band was from another province. Many rich people here urgently ask the creation of a provincial body of volunteers to

⁹⁹Town in N. E. of Tarlac Province.

be formed of trustworthy and prominent persons of the province, for pursuit of robbers (Tulisanes) and to fight the Americans, if necessary. We have the money, and only need rifles. I leave to-day for that place.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from General Estrella and the head of the province of Cavite, Jan. 16, 1899, 11.55 a. m.: The junta of authorities of the city, far from believing that your telegram expressed a dream, believe it to be a reality, and in order not to be mistaken only wait the day *to* (disclose?) *their plan* (so as?) *not to be discovered*.

(Words italicized were in cipher, translation being written in by Aguinaldo.)

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the Sec'y of the Navy, Manila, Jan. 18, 1899, 12 p. m.: Drafts deposited with Señor Yango to be forwarded to where you are to-morrow, unless other orders are given.

(*Indorsed in handwriting of Aguinaldo:*) *For information of the Sec'y of the Treasury.*

President R. G., Malolos, from Manila. (Second sheet—first sheet missing:) — yesterday. Effect proclamation great success. Sympathy for you and the government unanimous. Are you in a position to take the initiative? Do not give the Americans time to receive any aid. I will work tirelessly and will report from time to time. Pipi.

(*Indorsed in handwriting of private secretary:*) *Note.—Sr. Aguinaldo. Preparations made by Limjap do not suit me very well; I have always considered his patriotism very doubtful; signature Pipi is pseudonym of "Aguiles," the Americans' interpreter. Jose Alas.*

(*Note by translator.—Pipi an alias of T. Sandico.*)

President R. G., Malolos, from General Garcia, Caloocan. Jan. 17, '99, 8.35 a. m.: In reply to your telegram concerning your dream of entering Manila after four hours of combat, I have the honor to inform you for myself and the officers and soldiers under my command that your dream will come true as soon as the conflict with the Americans begins, since we shall advance at any cost.

(Second sheet—first sheet missing:) To the President of the R. G., Malolos. — as well as the Visayas, Mindanao, and Zamboanga, but these negotiations are being carried on in great secrecy. The Ameri-

can Commissioners have said that they have had their last conference; that the Filipino commissioners have been very accommodating in everything, and with this conduct they can complete the execution of their plans. In the evening and morning they have target practice with their heavy guns all along the line. As the news I send you is absolutely correct and certain, it is advisable that you should inform the president of the nation and our government of it, so that we may not continue passing for the fools they say we are, permitting the execution of their plans. (In handwriting of E. Aguinaldo:) To the private secretary: Communicate this to the men about Manila so that our people may not get too confident and that they may be always on the alert. E. A. Jan. 21, '99.

To the Hon. President of the R. G., Malolos, from the Director of Marine, Manila. 21 Jan., 1899: I have just learned that the S. S. *Laguna de Bay* will soon depart for the Laguna with American troops. They are looking for a Filipino pilot and will give high pay. I believe they go for the *Otalora*. (Indorsed in handwriting of E. Aguinaldo:) Mr. Private Secretary. You should send this information to General Ricarte. So that if it is true they can arrange to capture them and by this means frustrate their plans. E. A. 21 Jan., '99.

To the President of the R. G., Malolos, from the Commanding Officer of the Marine Garrison, Cavite Viejo. 21 Jan., '99, 8.50 a. m.: Rather tardily I answer the telegram of your excellency sent through headquarters to the effect that concerning your dream I am of the opinion that it *will* come true; our victory and the high spirit of our soldiers and civilians conspire to drive out the Americans.

To the Hon. President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from the commander of 4th zone, Caloocan. Jan. 21, 1899, 5.49 p. m.: Julian Santo, commander of the territorial militia of Trozo, informs me that 400 native soldiers¹⁰⁰ of the Spanish army to-day incorporated in his militia. He lives in the walled city, and he wants to know your opinion upon the present situation, since the Americans want to hold them as prisoners or confine them in Bilibid prison.

(Indorsed, handwriting of Aguinaldo:) *Tell the Filipino soldiers in the walled city affiliated to our cause that they must keep on good terms with the Americans, in order to deceive them, and prevent their confining them, since the hoped-for moment has not yet arrived.*

¹⁰⁰ The native troops of Spanish army on surrendering to the Americans were discharged.

To the President of the Rev. Govt., Malolos, from Benigno Santi, Cavite Viejo.¹⁰¹ Jan. 22, 1899, 8.30 a. m.: Most urgent. Sorry not to be able to take the saber there. Noneng will reach there without difficulty.

To the President of the Philippine Republic, Malolos, from General Ricarte, Santa Ana, Jan. 23, 1899, 6.30 p. m.: According to Señor Lucio Lucas commanding the Sandatahan of Tondo, the telegraph station in Sagunto Street was seized between 11 and 12 this morning.

To the Captain General, Malolos, from the military commander, Bataan Province, Balanga, Jan. 27, 1899, 7.59 p. m.: This moment the men left by the Americans at Mariveles¹⁰² have arrived here from that point, 272 in all. One died from disease; 7 left at Mariveles on account of indisposition; present here 264. Having been interrogated in regard to their patriotic sentiments in regard to our country, they unanimously replied in a loud voice that they wanted to serve our cause until the last drop of their blood, and crying "Viva Filipinas" for the flag and for the president of the republic. They have now taken the oath. Their rations will be charged against funds of the Province; ask for order to pay for same. We want to keep some or all of these men to take the place of some of mine who are discontented with the service, and to serve to train them in military discipline. Nevertheless my General will decide what he thinks best in regard to the matter.

To the President of the Republic, Malolos, from the Provincial Governor of Manila.¹⁰³ San Juan del Monte, Jan. 29, 1899, 10.25 a. m.: I yesterday visited the military road in process of construction, Santa Ana to Pineda. To-morrow it will be sufficiently completed to permit passage, and in two days after it will be finished. Considering opening another military road direct from Caloocan to San Juan. Desire authority.

(Indorsed, handwriting of Aguinaldo:) Telegram received. I am very much satisfied, and in the name of the government I congratulate

¹⁰¹ Bearing in mind that Cavite Viejo was Aguinaldo's home, it is highly probable that, foreseeing the engagement he was planning to bring on with the Americans, he wished to wear a saber with which he had some association, and which he had left with his family during one of the two visits to his home recorded in this pamphlet.

¹⁰² Otis to Dewey, Jan. 23, 1899:— * * * "Yesterday we got rid of 276 of the discharged Spanish-native troops, sending them down the bay (Mariveles). We have still remaining 315 of the Macabebes who are afraid to go out of Manila, and about 300 other natives who want to stay here."

¹⁰³ Ricarte?

you and the presidents of Santa Ana and Pineda with their inhabitants for their efforts for the public good. You are authorized to open another military road from Caloocan to San Juan del Monte, and I want you to endeavor to finish it this week, as I am certain you will.

The outbreak of active hostilities between insurgent forces and United States troops occurred on the 4th of February.

To the President of the Republic, Malolos, from the provincial chief, San Isidro, Feb. 11, 1899, 12 p. m.: The belief is strong here that the archbishops and friars were aiding the Yankees in Manila. For this reason the towns rendered indignant; in retaliation imprisoned friars incomunicado.¹⁰⁴

Malolos, from Polo, Feb. 13, 1899, 2 p. m. Events of the day: 2.12, firing of small arms and artillery ceased; 3.16, assistant director of communications and Lieut. Col. Prisco have just come in from the advanced trenches, which are firing: artillery fire heard now and then; 3.45, nothing going on, perhaps because of rain; 3.50, according to telephone message from the advanced works there is artillery fire toward Cavite. Copy for the information of the President of the Republic.

Malolos, from Polo. Feb. 13, 1899, 5 p. m.: Events of the day: 5.1, firing apparently has ceased. 5.34, according to telephone message from the advanced works, shots have been heard toward Cavite. 5.48, rifle firing heard in Tinajeros.

Malolos, from Polo. Feb. 14, 1899: Events of the day: 6.55 a. m., according to information received from advanced posts, trenches towards Caloocan have opened cannon and rifle fire. 7 a. m., no more firing heard now.

Malolos, from Pantabangan. Feb. 20, 1899, 8.49 a. m. For information of the President of the Republic, from Capt. Fortunato Jimenez: Most urgent. Inform you that the Spanish commissioner Captain Olmeda and soldiers of his company reached this town without anything of interest occurring. Spanish detachment refused to parley, nevertheless the said commissioner advanced and began to speak, delivering the order of his general. They ordered him to retire,

¹⁰⁴ Solitary confinement.

saying, "It is not satisfactory," and warned him not to return, for if he did, they would fire on him. Notwithstanding, we shall try as long as we are here. Señor Olmeda wants to return soon, and he asks you and the president of the council to transmit this to Manila, if possible.¹⁰⁵ Baler, Feb. 18, 1899.

To the Captain-General, Malolos, from the general commanding the operations,¹⁰⁶ Polo. Feb. 20, 1899, 1.05 p. m.: According to report from General Pio dated the 18th, Guadalupe hospital has been taken; the gunboat *Napidan* surrounded, and the Americans are in the Guadalupe convent, San Pedro Macati, and the Protestant cemetery. Two captured with documents, one shot. I send communications to Malolos. I congratulate General Pio.

To the President of the Republic and Director of War,¹⁰⁶ San Francisco, Pampanga, from Ybarra. Feb. 22, 1899, 9 a. m.: Great fire in Manila. More than on the past nights; appears to be Tondo or Binondo. 9.10, the fire continues and is increasing. For the information of the President of the Republic.

To the President of the Republic, Malolos, from the general chief of operations. Polo. Feb. 24, 1899, 8 a. m.: Manila was attacked yesterday according to instructions and my plan. The column of Roman, under command of Torres and Pajarillo, were to enter by Vitas,¹⁰⁷ while General Garcia and Colonel Pacheco were to advance by Tinajeros, with General Llanera in front. On the extreme left, Colonel Hizon was to attack Loma.¹⁰⁷ Column of Torres and Pajarillo entered Manila at night, seized the railway station in Tondo, the district (of Tondo) bridge of Jolo, Elcano, Madrid, and Azcarraga streets, while the companies of Pampanga, Salvador, and 5th Malolos occupied the

¹⁰⁵ The Spanish garrison in the town of Baler, on the Pacific coast, had been hemmed in and attacked by insurgents. The heroic defense of the handful of men composing its garrison is the brightest chapter in the long recital of Spanish misfortune. The Spaniards refused to negotiate, believing the insurgents' story of the arrival of the Americans, of Spanish defeat and the cession of the Archipelago, to be a ruse to lure them from their defenses. They even refused, as is shown in this telegram, to listen to this story from one of their own, thinking him to be a party to the plot. It was in an attempt to relieve this little garrison that Lieutenant Gilmore, of the Navy, was captured. The final surrender of the remnant of beleaguered Spaniards, months later, and their being convinced that their heroic defense had been useless; that the stories were true; that they had been upholding the banner of Spain in a land which she had abandoned long before, is one of the most pathetic incidents in history.

¹⁰⁶ Luna.

¹⁰⁷ An estuary between Caloocan and Tondo. La Loma Church to the southeast of and near Caloocan.

tramway station. With the cry of "Viva Filipinas" our forces scoured the districts of Tondo, Binondo, Trozo, driving back the enemy, who shut themselves up in their houses and barracks, overcome by fear. 15 Americans were killed and 50 wounded. 70 guerrillas of Roman's command, under Pajarillo and Torres, the 5th company of Malolos, the company of Pampanga, Salvador, distinguished themselves. The general attack began at 5 a. m., we beginning with artillery fire, the enemy replying from Caloocan, Loma, and their fleet. There was a real artillery duel. Some shells burst at our side. Then I ordered the advance, taking part in the combat at Potrero, extending to Balintanag. Hizon's column with Major Canlas, advanced toward Loma, occupying the old Spanish trenches reaching to the cemetery in Binondo, but as the Cavite companies did not cooperate as they should, we had to abandon the positions we had conquered under the fire of the cannon. We were seconded by the Lirag column of Pangasinan, which passed by Balic-balic toward Sampaloc. In the centre General Llanera advanced with two companies of sharpshooters, and five from Nueva Ecija. The sharpshooters were posted 50 metres from the station, and the Nueva Ecija companies, principally the Tombo company, covered the left flank of the station. This was the situation up to night. The right wing, General Garcia's brigade, advanced so as to place the companies commanded by Pacheco and Sariano of the Manila brigade in front of Higgin's house. This was their situation until night. I heartily congratulate all columns, especially Roman's, Pajarillo's, and Torres'. If Cavite had understood the plan which had been drawn up, our victory would have been complete. Antonio Luna.

To the President of the Philippine Republic, Malolos, from the Provincial President of Cagayan,¹⁰⁸ Tuguegarao. Feb. 24, 1899, 12 p. m.: In the name of the provincial council over which I preside, and of the entire province of Cagayan, I have the honor to congratulate you on the brilliant victories of our new army, which are unexampled in history; since without the aid of any other nation, and using only our forces, we have succeeded in so short a time in planting our tri-colored banner where formerly so proudly and majestically floated the red and yellow and the starry flags, showing to the whole world that we, whom they said were a decrepit and an unworthy race, incapable of receiving the benefits of progress, are not that, but well advanced, noble, and humanitarian, worthy to be placed on the same level as the most civilized nations of the world, and indeed it may be that we shall yet be the standard bearers of civilization in the extreme

¹⁰⁸ Daniel Tirona.

Orient. But if we had not seen with our own eyes the events which have been unrolled before us, we would think that we were dreaming. Why? Because who would say that a young people, apparently without resources, would confront in war a rich and powerful nation like the colossus of America and be victor in many combats? Who could believe that this people, just born into civilization, could commence with a brilliant history, commanding the admiration of the entire universe? When Japan conquered China, they said, to diminish her glory, that China was a worn-out nation, but now that we have conquered the United States, what will they say? Undoubtedly they will keep silence; but history will take care to do us justice. Coming nations will venerate the memory of you, honorable president, and will pronounce your name with respect and admiration, because you have known how to lead us to glory. May God preserve your precious life for the glory and well-being of the Filipino people! Viva Filipinas, free and independent! Viva Señor Emilio Aguinaldo! Viva our valiant army!

To the President of the Republic, Malolos, from the Director of Justice,¹⁰⁹ San Carlos. Feb. 28, 1899, 3.40 p. m.: I have just finished a conference with the head of this province and General Macabulos. They almost agreed, but returned without doing so, though with slight differences. I hear that a vessel of the enemy has come to find a place to land when forces arrive for the purpose. Colonel Montenegro and Natividad are needed to assist, and, if necessary, replace General Macabulos. Ordnance supplies and also 500 infantry needed for the line of defence, interior bank, Calasiao River. I order the head of the railroad station of Dagupan and Calasiao, in case of landing [troops] to send the engines into the interior and remove rails and bridges, sending cars toward Malolos, in accordance with circumstances. I heard Higgins's request for a pass to go to Manila and return. But after his having seen and understood the situation here in Dagupan, I do not think that I should give him a pass, since he may innocently give out information concerning our force prepared here. As there is no fighting here I continue my journey. It would be well for you to come here to animate the spirit of the people. Alejandrino¹¹⁰ will have trenches made on Calasiao River. Those ordered by you have been made.

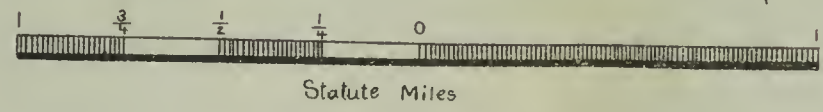
¹⁰⁹ Felipe Buencamino.

¹¹⁰ The engineer general of the insurrection; was captured and has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States; is at present the assistant city engineer of the city of Manila under the Taft government.

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Spanish Lines - 13 Aug 1898
American line of Demarcation - | - | - | - |
American lines 13 Aug 1898 to 4 Feb 1899
Insurgent lines 13 Aug 1898 to 4 Feb 1899





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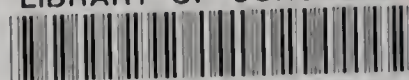


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